

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 36.

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CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
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For six months, 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For square of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1.00
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Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township offices, each, \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

C. STEGE, N. REILING, J. W. HARTHAUSEN.
STEGER, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Sts
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.
sep 12, 1863—16.

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING S-LIERS CLAIMS,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets.
March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
THE undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted in his care.
WILL N. TRACWELL.
1010.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J. SPER, INDIANA,
WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar 13

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

George P. Dewese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.,
WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Jan. 23, '61.

J. T. Dewese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.,
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties.
Nov. 2.

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial.
ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Truxler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square,
JASPER, IND.,
OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Dubois county and vicinity for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance and extension of the same, feeling confident that he can make it to the interest of persons in want of any thing in his line to deal with him, as his motto is "small profits and quick sales."
[May 15, '62.]

Anthony Steinhauer,
(Residence opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.)
HAS a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions, which he is desirous of peddling out on the principle of "small profits and quick sales." He gives below some of his prices, and invites those who wish to buy, to call on him at his home, or stop his wagon, when in motion. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

A Strange Story.

'Twas at the close of a sultry day,
When nature withered and lifeless lay,
That driving along through dust and sand,
A stranger came to Ireland.

He looked around at the village small,
And doubted whether to stay at all;
For, heedless of the heat and dust,
The villager's look at the stranger must.

Despising the dust that filled the air,
Both old and young came out to stare;
Down from his hand went the blacksmith's work,
Out of the store came the gaping clerk.

Nobody at their work would stay,
Business went to the dogs that day;
And their voices kept up a constant buzz,
Wondering who the stranger was.

The stranger looked from left to right,
At the gaping crowd that met his sight,
And he said to himself, for ill or well,
I'll stop for a while at the village hotel.

He went to his rooms, and the news went round,
That an artist at last this village had found,
Wonder of wonders, and soon in the land,
Ambrotypes were in great demand.

Into his rooms came our eager throng,
Chiefly composed of ladies young;
All of them trying to make a match,
For the artist was reckoned a handsome catch.

Handsome he was and strong of limb,
All the young ladies "set caps" for him;
Men looked upon him with infinite scorn,
And sneered at the way his clothes were worn.

Ladies (!) escorted him around,
Envy and malice did then abound,
Then did characters, caps and friendship fly,
All for a glance from this artist's eye.

The oldest friends were set by the ears,
There was slander, scandal, frowns and tears;
No one was safe either old or young,
From their neighbor's eyes or their neighbor's tongue.

Stories were told and always for ill,
Enmity came and remains there still;
They passed each other with scowl and frown,
Friendship and peace to the winds were blown.

Our artist took these attentions well,
But no money came his pockets to swell;
Attention in plenty on him were spent,
But of money his pockets saw devil a cent.

His plates were half ruined, his patience was worn,
And courting forever was not to be borne;
And of Ireland's ladies he soon got enough,
So he packed up his luggage and left in a huff.

His admirers came by the light of the dawn,
But behold the light of the village was gone,
Faces were drawn to their uttermost length,
And the tide at Monroe's diminished in strength.

He was gone, and they scarcely could credit
their eyes
And none of these damsels had captured the
prize,
But he left them the evils he brought in his
train,

Heaven keep us from seeing an artist again.

ARGUS.

For the Editor:
If this little piece raises any one's dander,
Doubt fear that we'll both be indicted for
slander.

For I'll tell you the truth, which I've always
in view.

This tale is in every particular true. A.

IRELAND, INDIANA, Sept. 17th, 1864.

THE Louisville Journal says:
"As Washington was the father of his country, McClellan will be the savior of his country. This is the sublime and touching faith of the people."

"The Union is the one condition of peace," says Gen. McClellan. "The abandonment of slavery is the condition of peace," says Mr. Lincoln. Which is the Unionist?

A TOAST—We heard a gentleman propose the following toast the other day:
"Here's to the man that has got no friends—Abraham Lincoln!"

Speech of Hon. J. W. Gordon.

Major Jonathan W. Gordon, who was the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indiana four years ago, and an intense partisan, but who, nevertheless, is a patriot, and has attested his devotion to his country in a way which Morton, Lincoln, Carrington & Co., never have and never will—by service on the battle-fields—addressed a large meeting of his fellow-citizens of Marion county, at Indianapolis, on the 15th inst. We publish the following eloquent and truthful extract from his remarks, and commend them to the sober and careful attention of those republicans who wish to vote honestly and understandingly. Bear in mind that these are the views of an ardent republican soldier and statesman.

PUBLIC IMMORALITY AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

They need not go to Washington, however, to behold evidences of public delinquency. While debt is piled upon debt, and the country has been constantly sinking deeper and deeper toward bankruptcy and while a generous and patriotic people have been pouring out their blood like water, our own State is full with men who are feeding and fattening upon the spoils of the country. These men steal from the past, the present and the future. The existing wealth of the country is the product of the labor and care both of the past and present; and, so far as we are going upon credit—and I believe we are going on almost entirely so—in this terrible conflict, the means that we use are the product of future toil and care. Therefore, I say, the public thief of to-day steals not only from his fellows, he robs also his dead ancestors and his unborn posterity.

I am aware that I may be told that I make the charge too broad. I wish it were possible. I could then afford to be corrected, if the State could thereby escape the shame. But let me ask you if instances do not readily suggest themselves? If you remember any one three years and a half ago, comparatively poor, if not, indeed, poor beyond comparison, who has since grown rich in office, tell me how he has become so? Did his salary do it? That was only two or three thousand dollars a year at most, even if it had all been saved, it would not have enabled him to purchase that fine farm; to have built that magnificent house; to have invested those many thousands in bank stocks. The duties of his office doubtless required all his time, and all his energies. He could do nothing else; had no time for speculation; no time for his own affairs; but his affairs have, nevertheless, taken care of themselves, and made him rich. Hence he is able to pay \$30,000 for a farm, many thousands dollars for bank stocks, and his friends are equally prosperous on salaries far less than his own. I know it has been said that in one instance the farm was a gift from wealthy friends, as a tribute to disinterested patriotism and self-sacrificing virtue. But then it was further said that these generous friends had been favored with contracts by the subject of their bounty. Out upon such gifts! It was for them that the great Lord Bacon—"The highest, wisest, meanest of mankind"—was impeached, degraded, fined and imprisoned. Out upon them! They are the bane of public administration—the fatal rot at the root of public morality and free institutions! From the highest civil magistrate, down to the petty captain and unimportant clerk, there are instances where each and all, with salaries far less than sufficient for decent support, have realized fortunes which honest men would never have enjoyed.

Another evil indicative of our approaching downfall, and making it necessary to vindicate the moral government of God, may be traced in the habitual disregard of minorities or official obligation. The saving off of elections, seditious resistance to the regular business of legislation, and b. l. ing to prevent the passage of undesirable measures, all are but steps toward that broad and bloody revolution that has been desolating our country for the last four years, and is still going forward, to end, when and where, God only knows. Twice, in the recent history of Indiana, has the minority forced an adjournment of the General Assembly by such revolutionary measures, before the necessary appropriations were made to pay the interest on the State debt, support the public charities, and carry on the government. Fast upon the heels of the wicked failures of duty, have followed each time, executive usurpations still worse than the causes to which, in the false reasoning of misguided partisans, they owed their origin.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOV. WILLARD AND GOV. MORTON.

In 1857 the Senate refused to pass the necessary appropriations; and thereby left the Executive and Administrative Departments without the means necessary to carry on the government. The officers controlling these departments found themselves unable to go on without calling an extra session of the General Assembly, or resorting to extraordinary and unauthorized measures. In determining between these alternatives, our evil genius prevailed, and the public funds were employed without appropriation and in contravention of an express constitutional provision in these words: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law."

This was done upon the pretext that it was useless to reassemble the Legislature, which would, it was said, most probably still fail to pass the requisite laws, and that it would not do to stop the wheels of government. Upon this reasoning, altogether fallacious, and at war with the first principles of a government of law—the public funds were drawn and applied to the public uses without appropriations. The application, I believe, was honestly and faithfully made, as a general thing; and, at its next session, the General Assembly made appropriations to cover and legalize the whole.

These breaches of duty and law on the part of all departments of the State government, except Judiciary, did not, however, end here. The representatives of the people in 1858 and 1859, determined, so far as possible, to provide against any future employment of the public funds without appropriations. They accordingly passed a treasury system, prohibiting the payment of any moneys out of the treasury except upon warrant drawn in pursuance of appropriations made by laws, and affixing severe penalties to the violations of the provisions it contained. This system was completed at the session of 1859, but the Governor's veto of the penalty bills left it without its appropriate sanction for two more years. The same bill, however, which the veto had defeated was the first measure of the session of 1861, and still stands upon the statute book for the punishment of its violators. With this system, it was thought the people of the State would thenceforward find their money employed only as they should direct by law.

But the genius of crime is boundless. While virtue is always uniform, vice has moreable ways that baffle and defeat all the calculations of the wise. The wrong-doer verities the fences of the law and commits his crimes outside of its penalties with impunity—offenses clearly within the spirit and reason of the criminal code, but unfortunately not within the letter.

In this respect, the mode in which our present Executive carries on the government, is well calculated to awaken our admiration alike for his invention and audacity. In both he stands without a parallel; for after an appeal to the courts to compel the Auditor to comply with his views, and the decision of the highest and final tribunal against him, he still maintains that he is right and the courts wrong; and without the sanction of law, or the concurrence of the officers of State, organizes a treasury unrecognized by the Constitution or laws, and goes forward, like Charles the First of England, to exhibit his ability to govern without reference to the General Assembly. It was Charles' favorite policy to govern without Parliament; and, although it ultimately lost him his throne, and cost him his head, his example is followed in spite of his fate, by His Excellency.

It is not sufficient to excuse His Excellency to plead the example of Governor Willard, the advice of Mr. Attorney General McDonald, nor the apparent necessity of the measures. In the first place, Willard's example did not go so far. It stopped a great way short of the career of His Excellency. It had the sanction of the officers of State who were not subject to pains and penalties for drawing upon the Treasury for moneys not appropriated, or paying drafts so drawn. There was no decision of the Supreme Court against it. It did not propose to divert the revenues of the State altogether from the hands of those officers whose duty and right it is, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to hold and handle them. Willard and the State officers, indeed, acted without the sanction of express law. His Excellency endeavored to coerce the same officers to act in violation of express law; and failing in that endeavor, by a regular coup d'etat seized upon functions which the Constitution had denied him and conferred upon others, and proceeded to run the whole machinery of government himself. This he may do very well as Oliver P. Morton, Esq.; but it is totally beyond his sphere as his Excellency, the Governor of Indiana. In the former capacity he may, without transcending his character, not only seize the public revenues; borrow indefinite sums of money from all who may see proper to lend; but may lay the State and its people bleeding victims at his feet. In the latter, however, he is, and can do, nothing which the people in the Constitution and the laws have not made him and authorized him to be and to do. When, therefore, he assumes to borrow money, organize an extra constitutional treasury, make public appropriations, pay public debts, and carry on the government generally, it is Oliver P. Morton, Esq., and not His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana, that does these unwarrantable acts.

But His Excellency is without excuse for any part of these usurpations. He knew that Gov. Willard did wrong, and denounced him for it. The legislation already mentioned, as designed to prevent recurrence of

the same or similar lawless measures, was all passed with his personal concurrence; and the last named act—the law affixing penalties for its violation, received his official approval. His conduct is, therefore, without excuse. He must stand condemned before all who remember his relation to these measures.

Such have been the steps we have taken in the downward road of public immorality. Such is the state to which we have declined. Following hard upon this declension in public, has been that in private morals. Confidence between man and man has almost ceased. Trade, like politics, has in many instances become a miserable game, where cunning and deceit labor, too often with effect, to overreach the simple hearted honest men. Social life, too, has been more or less pervaded and polluted by the same evil and selfish spirit. Religious men have surrendered both their religion and morality when entering the political arena; and acted upon the weak and wicked maxim, that all is fair in politics. Wicked and villainous as open rebellion and war against our noble constitution and glorious flag are, they are not worse in principle than election frauds deliberately practiced, or any of the long catalogue of public villainies to which I have already alluded. They must cease, or free government must perish. The two are wholly incompatible with each other.

Important to the Drafted.

The following extract from an order from the War Department has been received, and, we doubt not, will be found of the greatest interest, particularly to those who may be drafted:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sep 15, 1864.
Orders having been issued for the draft to commence on the 15th instant, you will yourself, and by your inspectors, give personal supervision to it in the different districts under your charge, adopting such measures as will secure the speedy notification of drafted men, and their prompt report for examination.

To cause drafted men to report within three days after the receipt of the notices informing them of their having been drawn in the draft.

Strict accounts will be kept with the several sub-districts, and the ratios will be arranged in such manner as to commence the examination of the men drafted in the first sub-district drawn within three days after the drawing has been completed, so that no time may be lost.

After having made the primary draft for the quota of a sub-district (and the hundred per cent, additional) no draft for the remaining deficiency will be made in it until the examination of men drawn in the primary drafts under these instructions has been completed in all the sub-districts of the district in which a draft has been, or may be, necessary to fill the quota.

If any drafted men, after having been notified to appear at the designated time and place, fail to do so, you will see that they are at once arrested and brought to the district headquarters, as deserters.

If it is found necessary and proper by the Board of Enrollment, in any instance, to permit men to be absent after they have reported and been examined, such absence shall not exceed five days.

If the quota of any sub-district shall be entirely filled by volunteers after the draft, but before the drafted men are sent to general rendezvous, then the persons drafted will be excused.

Volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quota, as well as drafted men, until it is filled, and when thus filled, and before the drafted men shall have been sent to the general rendezvous, for every additional volunteer mustered in a drafted man will be excused being taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a substitute be exonerated or excused.

Qualified substitutes may be furnished by drafted men up to the time they are to be sent from the general rendezvous.

Local authorities may furnish qualified substitutes for drafted men up to the same period, and designate the persons for whom the substitution is made.

What They Really Expect.

As a good commentary upon the pretended belief of the Lincoln orators that the war approaches its end, it is worthy of notice that Governor Seymour, of New York, has been officially informed by the Administration that the surplus volunteers will be credited upon the next draft after that for September. In the event of Lincoln's reelection, he will no doubt issue a call for another half a million of men. That draft will be executed with remorseless severity.

THE "WHITE BOYS"—The New York Express says that in several of the wards of New York City, Democratic campaign clubs have been formed called "White Boys' Clubs," having for their motto: "This is a White Man's country, founded on a White basis for White men."